

# The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, January 19, 1730.

*Abstract of the Two Separate Articles of the Treaty concluded at Seville the 9th of Nov. N. S. 1729.*

**A**Lthough, conformably to the Preliminary Articles, it is said in the 4th Article of the Treaty signed this Day, that the Commerce of the English Nation in America should be re-established on the foot of the Treaties and Conventions antecedent to the Year 1725; however, for the greater Exactness, it is further declared by the present Article between their Britannic and Catholic Majesties, which shall have the same Force, and be under the same Guaranty as the Treaty signed this Day, that under that general Denomination are comprehended the Treaties of Peace and Commerce concluded at Utrecht the 13th of July & 9th of December 1713, in which are comprised the Treaty of 1667, made at Madrid, and the Cédulas therein mentioned, the latter Treaty made at Madrid the 14th of December 1715, as also the particular Contract commonly called *The Assiento*, for bringing Negro Slaves into the Spanish Indies, which was made the 26th of March 1713, in consequence of the 12th Article of the Treaty of Utrecht; and likewise the Treaty of Declaration, touching that of the Assiento, made the 16th of May 1716: All which Treaties mentioned in this Article, with their Declarations, shall from this Day (even during the Examination of the Commissaries) be and remain in their Force, Virtue and full Vigour; for the Observation of which, his Catholic Majesty shall cause to be dispatched forthwith, if they have not been dispatched, the necessary Orders and Cédulas to his Viceroy, Governors, and other Ministers to whom it shall appertain, as well in Europe as in the Indies, to the end that without Delay, or Interpretation, they may cause them to be observed and fulfilled.

In like manner his Britannic Majesty promises and engages to publish the necessary Orders, if any be wanting, for re-establishing the Commerce of the Subjects of Spain in all the Countries under his Dominion, on the foot specified by the said Treaties,

and for causing them to be exactly observed and fulfilled.

II. Consequently, all Ships, Merchandizes and Effects, which have not been taken or seized on account of *unlawful Commerce*, and which shall now be proved by authentick Proofs and Documents to have been detained, seized or confiscated in the Ports of Spain, either in Europe or in the Indies, and namely the Ship *Prince Frederick* and her Cargo, if they have not been restored already, shall be immediately restored, in the same Kind as to those Things which shall be found still remaining in that Condition; or in Default thereof, the just and true Value of them according to their Valuation, which if it was not made at the Time, shall be regulated by the authentick Informations which the Proprietors shall exhibit to the Magistrates of the Places and Towns where the Seizures were made: His Britannic Majesty promising the like on his Part, as to all Seizures, Confiscations or Detentions which may have been made contrary to the Tenor of the said Treaties: Their said Britannic and Catholic Majesties agreeing, that with respect to the like Seizures, Confiscations or Detentions on either Side, the Validity of which may not yet have been sufficiently made out, the Discussion and Decision of them shall be referred to the Examination of the Commissaries, to do therein according to Right, on the foot of the Treaties here above mentioned.

The present separate Articles shall have the same Force, as if they were inserted Word for Word in the Treaty concluded and signed this Day. They shall be ratified in the same Manner, and the Ratifications of them shall be exchanged at the same Time as those of the said Treaty.

In witness whereof, We the underwritten Ministers Plenipotentiaries of his Britannick Majesty, of his most Christian Majesty, and of his Catholic Majesty, by virtue of our full Powers, have signed the present separate Articles, and caused the Seals of our Arms to be affixed thereto. Done at Seville, the 9th of November 1729.

W. Stanhope. (L. S.) Brancat. (L. S.) El M. de la Paz. (L. S.)  
D. Jos. Pardo. (L. S.)

Printed

*From the Daily Post Boy Jan. 10.*

*Hague, Jan. 17.* The last Express that arrived at Hanover from London, put every Wheel in Motion: A Courier was immediately dispatched to Cassel; and General Bulow, who commands in chief the Troops of the Electorate of Hanover, made a new Disposition of the said Troops. The Officers are moreover ordered to augment their Companies, and there is much Talk of raising new ones. These are Steps which seem not to presage the Continuation of the Peace, by accommodating Matters betwixt the Courts of Hanover and Berlin; neither shall we pretend to write any Thing positive about it.

The Eyes of all Europe are turned upon Italy, upon the Prospect of an approaching War in that Country: For it is apparent, that the Princes and States thereof are generally against the Settlement of Don Carlos amongst them, for the present at least; and that the Emperor seems to be of the same Opinion, having ordered a great Body of his Troops to begin their March thither. They even go so far, in their Letters from Vienna, as to name Count Guido of Stahremberg to command the Imperial Army on that Side. The Count, they say, is rather too old to take the Field; but that Prince Eugene of Savoy, who is somewhat younger, inclines not to crop fresh Laurels, unless his Experience should be thought necessary to stop the Progress of the Infidel Armies.

The Letters from Vienna also say, that the Duke of Riparda has made his Peace with Spain, and is shortly to return to Madrid.

*Paris, Jan. 13.* Our last Letters from Seville say, that Don Joseph Patino, who has set his Heart upon retrieving the Glory of the Spanish Navy, was going to Cadix to see 7 new Men of War, daily expected therefrom St. Andro.

The Pope's Nuncio takes a great deal of Pains to persuade their Catholick Majesties, in his Holiness's Name, not to be too hasty to settle the Infant Don Carlos in Italy *vi & armis*, but to wait and have Patience, to see what can be done with the opponent Princes by a Mixture of the Pontiff's Authority and Rhetorick.

*From the Universal Spectator, Jan. 10.*

*London, Jan. 10.* A strange Notion has got into the Heads of some of the common People, as if the new Halfpence would be call'd in, on account of there being (as they fancy) on the Bend of the Knee

of Britannia, a Rat crawling up to eat into her Body; which is only the loose Drapery: But this is only an idle Surmise.

*Wye's Letter verbatim, London, Jan. 13.*

*Since our last arrived a Mail from Holland, and one from France.*

Very fine Observations are published on the Articles of the Treaty of Peace concluded with Spain, shewing in general, the great and many Advantages that will accrue thereby to this Nation; and as the Merchants, who are capable of judging of the Terms on which this Peace is concluded, especially so far as relates to Commerce, and Restitution for the Losses they have sustained, are highly pleased therewith, 'tis look'd upon as an Instance that all are, or ought to be so.

We hear that a great Number of the Members of the House of Commons met last Thursday Evening at the Cock-pit; at the Duke of Newcastle's Office, and a great many of the Peers at the Lord Townshend's House at St. James's. The Lord Harrington is said to be greatly indisposed at his Apartments at St. James's House.

By 2 Mails from Ireland we have the following Resolution of the Parliament of that Kingdom the 22d inst; upon the present State of Popery there, viz. That the not sufficiently putting the Law against Popery in Execution, has encouraged great Numbers of Popish Priests to come into the Kingdom of late Years, to the great Danger of the Peace thereof; That several pretended Archbishops, Bishops, &c. have of late exercised Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction within the Realm, in defiance of the Laws; That the Behaviour of the Papists hath of late Years been very insolent, in building of many publick Mass houses, and erecting Convents, and on many Occasions insulting the Protestants; That the Judges be directed in their several Circuits, to give in large Remonstrances to the Justices of Peace, &c. more effectually to put the Laws against Popery in Execution; That whoever shall knowingly recommend any Convert from the Popish to the Protestant Religion, to be of the Commission of the Peace, who breeds up his Children Papists, that such Person so recommending, shall be deemed an Enemy to the Protestant Interest.

This Day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and in a most gracious Speech to both Houses, signified,



That we were extricated from the many Difficulties that attended the State of our Affairs in Europe, by concluding an absolute Peace with the Crown of Spain; and that this Alliance is agreeable to the Purport of former Treaties: But if contrary to Expectation, and in Resentment of the former Engagements, any new Troubles, although with little Prospect of Success, should be raised in Europe, to disappoint the Execution of them, his Majesty is perswaded that he shall not want the Support of his Parliament in a just Cause; That not only a free and uninterrupted Exercise of our Commerce for the future is restored, but a just and ample Restitution for unlawful Seizures are agreed on; and that not one Concession is made to the Prejudice of his Majesty, or his Subjects; and it is not to be doubted, but a perfect Friendship will be more cemented than ever: That the Reduction of a great Number of his Land Forces, and discharging a great Part of his Fleet, will make a considerable saving in the Expence of the current Year. The Lords voted an Address, which was moved for by the Lord Falkmouth, to congratulate his Majesty on his having concluded an absolute Peace with the Crown of Spain; which from the tender Concern his Majesty has shewn, during the whole Course of the late uncertain State of Affairs of Europe, they cannot but look upon as a publick Reward from Heaven, for his Majesty's Love of his People, &c. Their Lordships ordered to take the Treaty with Spain into Consideration this Day sennight. The Commons are like to sit very late.

*From the London Evening Post, Jan. 19.*

*Vienna, Jan. 3.* Orders are sent to the Commissaries of War in the Empire, to take an exact View of the Magazines and Arsenals of Friburg, Brisac, &c. that they may be furnished with whatever they are wanting. Orders are also sent to the Governor of the Milaneze, to store the Magazines there, and to put all the Towns in a Posture of Defence. It is not doubted, but that the Great Duke of Tuscany, and several other Princes and States of Italy, will, in Conjunction with the Emperor, oppose the Entrance of Spanish Troops into Italy, and will employ all their Forces and Finances towards it. Ten thousand Men of the Princes of Germany their Troops are forthwith to be sent into Italy.

*Paris, Jan. 18.* Advices from Rome mention, that two Jesuites are arrived there from the E. Indies, who have made a Report to the Pope, That the Christian Religion had spread considerably of late in China, and was so much indulged, that his Holiness might with Safety send thither some Bishops and Missionaries.

*Basil, Jan. 2.* Several Imperial Officers belonging to the Regiments in Italy, are gone thro' Inspruck, on their way to Germany, to raise Recruits. As it is taken for granted, that Don Carlos will go over into Italy next Spring, the chief Powers and States of Italy are concerting Measures for the Preservation of their Countries, and to prevent Surprise.

*London, Jan. 13.* Last Week died the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, who with the late Reverend Mr. Clarke, and another Roman Catholick Priest, were some ago taken up for exercising the Function of Romish Priests out of the Ambassador's Chapel.

The Master of a Ship from Bilboa reports, That when he came away the Duke and Dutchess of Wharton were there.

*From the Daily Post-Boy, Jan. 10.*

*Vienna, Jan. 4.* N. S. An Express is dispatch'd to acquaint the Count de Sastago, Viceroy of Sicily, that it has been resolved to complete all the Imperial Regiments in that Kingdom in the first place; that the Recruits for this Purpose shall be sent to Fiume in Proportion as they are raised, where the last of them may arrive about the Beginning of March; and that Care will be taken that they shall not wait for Transports to carry them over. For this end, the Emperor has sent his Express Commands to Signor Marotti, Commissary of the Imperial Transports, &c. at Fiume, to see that a sufficient Number of Ships, and all other Necessaries, be got ready against that Time. We are told, the Bishop of Bamberg and Wurtzburg offers to assist the Emperor with 12,000 Men, to wit, 2000 of Bamberg, and 10,000 of Wurtzburg, if he should have Occasion for them. Be that as it will, 'tis certain the Tentmakers, Smiths, Shoemakers have their Hands full of Work.

Our Letters from the Frontiers unanimously agree, that the Turks push on their military Preparations with all possible Diligence. The Fortifications of Widdin and Nissa are well nigh brought to Perfection, and the Men are regularly exercised

every Monday and Thursday. At Temiswar, Belgrade and other Fortresses in Hungary, the Magazines have been strictly examin'd; the Corn, &c. that was damaged, or not perfectly good, taken out, and better put in its Room.

*Hague, Jan. 19.* The Current of our Advices from both Sides of the Alps run strong towards a Rupture about the Settlement of Don Carlos; but we flatter our selves the same will be prevented by an Accommodation; a Feather cutting easier than a Sword, as the Charge of a Quill is incomparably less than that of a Cannon.

*Plymouth, Jan. 9.* Came in the *William of Dundee*, Mearson, from St. Martin's. for the Baltick.

*Sauehampton, Jan. 11.* Came in the *Endavour*, Elman, from Dunkirk.

*Gravesend, Jan. 11.* Arrived the *Neptune*, Smith, from Dunkirk.

*London, Jan. 13.* On Sunday last Mr. Samuel Tylon was robbed near the Bull at Kingstand, going in his Chariot to Sackwell, by one Man on Horseback and two on Foot. They stript the Coachman in the Elbow before they bid him stand, and took from Mr. Tylon his Watch and what Money he had about him.

Several other Robberies have been committed since our last.

S. S. Stock, 105, 1 half.

*Edinburgh, Jan. 19.* On Saturday last Mr. Alexander Frazer of Strichen Advocate, was admitted one of the Commissaries of Edinburgh.

Last Week four small Vessels arrived in the Harbour of Leith with Herrings from the Lewes. Sailed thence the Edinburgh Packet for London.

This Day being the Birth-day of his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Duke of Edinburgh, it will be observed here by the Honourable the Magistrates of this City with all the usual Solemnities.

This Day (being the 12th of the Moon) 'tis High Water at Leith at 11, 6 Min. Tomorrow, at 11, 54 Min. On Wednesday, at 12, 42 Min.

*Haddington, Jan. 16, 1730.*

Best Wheat,	09 04 00.	2d, 08 00 00.	3d, 06 10 00.
Best Bar,	06 10 00.	2d, 06 10 00.	3d, 06 00 00.
Best Oats,	06 12 00.	2d, 06 10 00.	3d, 06 04 00.
Best Pease,	05 00 00.	2d, 04 10 00.	3d, 04 18 00.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

¶ Defected from the King's own Regiment of Foot, commanded by the Rt. Hon. Charles Lord Cadogan, and in the Honourable Lt. Colonel Francis Henry Lee's Company, JOHN EGLESHAM, Five Foot Eight Inches high with black bushy Hair, and a ruddy Complexion, supposed to be a Galloway-man. Whoever shall apprehend the said EGLESHAM, so as he may be secured for the Regiment, shall receive Five Pound sterl. to be paid by the Paymaster of said Regiment in the Canongate.

¶ The last General Meeting of the DONORS to the Hospital for SICK POOR, having settled the Rules for the Management thereof, did adjourn the Election of MANAGERS to another General Meeting of Donors, which they authorized the Committee to call, and intimate for that Effect: And accordingly the said Meeting of Donors is appointed to be held on Monday next the 26th Inst. at 3 o'clock after Noon, in the Burrow room, in order to elect Managers for this current Year. All Subscribers for Donations who have not yet paid, are earnestly intreated to pay the same, that they may be entitled to vote, and that the Stock may be settled at Interest, for defraying the Charges of the Hospital, which is already considerable.

¶ That there are several ROOMS of LAND, with convenient *Steadings* built thereon, of greater and smaller Extent, either to be *sewed*, or *sette in long Tacks*, in the Barony of Kerse, lying about a Mile from, and within the Parish of Falkirk, and Sheriffdom of Stirling. The Progress, and Conditions of the Feus, are to be seen in the Hands of THOMAS ELIOT Writer, at the Insurance Office in Edinburgh; or JOHN HAY, of Candie, at his House near Botolphnells; or at the House of Kerse.

¶ The Wood of ALLOA, consisting of Oak, Ash, Alder or Arns, and some Birch, lying hard by the Harbour of Alloa, from whence the Timber may be easily transported by Water, is to be exposed to Sale by way of publick Auction or Roup, in the Tolbooth of Alloa, on the first Wednesday (which is the Fourth Day) of February next. The Articles of Roup and Sale are to be seen, at Edinburgh in John's Coffeehouse; at Stirling, in the Hands of John Watson Writer there; and at Alloa, in the Hands of John Erskine Clerk of Alloa.

EDINBURGH: Printed For and By Mrs. Thomas and Walter Ruddimans. Sold at the Printing-house; and at Mr. Alexander Symmers's Shop in the Parliament-Close. At both which Places, Advertisements and Subscriptions are taken in.